a pale submarginal whitish line. The under side of the wings is pale, with the light markings of the upper side indistinctly separated. Expanse, 1.10-1.25 inch.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

This interesting little species occurs in Arizona and northern Mexico.

Genus PHOLISORA, Scudder

Butterfly.—The palpi are porrect, the second joint loosely scaled, the third joint slender and conspicuous. The antennae have the club gradually thickened, the tip blunt. The fore wing is relatively narrow, provided with a costal fold in the case of the male. The cut gives a correct idea of the neuration.

Egg.—The egg is curiously formed, much flattened at the base, marked on the side with longitudinal ridges and cross-lines, these ridges developing alternately at their apical extremities into more or less rugose elevations, the ridges pointing inwardly and surrounding the deeply depressed micropyle.

Neuration of the genus

Caterpillar.—Slender, with the head broad, rounded; the body stout, thickest in the middle, tapering toward either end, and somewhat flattened below.

Chrysalis.—The chrysalis is slender, very slightly convex on the ventral side, somewhat concave on the dorsal side behind the thorax. The wing-cases are relatively smaller than in the preceding genera.

(i) Pholisora catullus, Fabridus, Plate XLV, Fig. 4, $; Plate VI, Figs. 29, 36, 41, *chrysalis* (The Sooty-wing).

Butterfly.—Black on both sides of the wings, with a faint marginal series and a conspicuous submarginal series of light spots on the primaries in the male sex on the upper side, and, in addition to these, in the female sex, a faint marginal series on the

secondaries. On the under side, only the upper spots of the sub-marginal series of the primaries reappear. Expanse, .80-1.15 inch.

Early Stages.—The caterpillar feeds on " larnb's-quarter" *(Cbenopodium album)* and the *Amarantacece* It forms a case for itself by folding the leaf along the midrib and stitching the edges